

**Whitby Rural District**

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**REPORT**

for the

**YEAR 1948**

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

R. A. READ, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

and of the

**SANITARY INSPECTOR**

F. J. THOMPSON, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## Medical Officer of Health

for the

## Whitby Rural District

for the Year 1948.

## TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE WHITBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Miss Weetman and Gentlemen,

The outstanding event of 1948 was the initial operation of the National Health Service Act, which came into force on 5th July, 1948. Under this Act, the North Riding County Council is the Local Health Authority for the following services:—

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
2. Midwifery.
3. Health Visiting.
4. Home Nursing.
5. Vaccination and Immunisation.
6. Ambulance Services.
7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care.
8. Domestic Help.
9. Mental Health Services.

As far as the Council is concerned, it will be seen that Immunisation arrangements are now the concern of the County Council.

District Councils remain the appropriate authorities for other public health matters, such as Sanitation, Water Supplies, Housing, and Infectious Disease Control.

Fifty-two houses were completed during the year, but many more are still required to deal with those still on the waiting list. In this connection it must be remembered that the Rural Housing Survey shows that at least 345 houses are unfit for habitation, being in Class V., and many more are in poor condition.

Water Supplies remain an urgent problem, though some progress was made during the year. Work was started on a scheme to supply the Sneaton and Hawsker districts with

a supply from the Whitby Waterworks Company, and the Ministry of Health gave consent to a scheme for the improvement of the water supply to Newholm and Sandsend.

The Regional Water Scheme was the subject of a Ministry of Health Inquiry at Glaisdale on December 10th, and it is hoped that progress will be made with this scheme if it is finally approved by the Ministry.

An additional Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Peter Pickering, was appointed on 1st June, 1948.

Yours obediently,

R. A. READ,

Medical Officer of Health.

Grape Lane,  
Whitby.  
Yorks.

July, 1949.

# PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY, 1948.

Name.	Qualifications.	Office held.	Whole or part time.	Other Public Offices held.
R. A. READ	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health Medical Superintendent, Isolation Hospital.	Whole.	Medical Officer of Health, Whitby U.D.C. Scalby U.D.C.* Scarborough R.D.C.* Asst. County Medical Officer, N.R.C.C.
F. J. THOMPSON	M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.	Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	
P. PICKERING	M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.	Additional Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	Commenced 1st June, 1948.
Miss P. G. GRIMWOOD	S.R.N., General & Fever C.M.B.	Matron, Isolation Hospital.	Whole.	Transferred to the Hospital Board on 5/7/49.

\* Relinquished to Scarborough on 5th July, 1948.



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The Whitby Rural District extends from Staithes and Comondale in the North to Fylingdales in the South, joining the Scarborough Rural District at Ravenscar: the total acreage being 113,771. It is the largest administrative area in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and one of the largest in England and Wales.

The main industry is agriculture, with hill farming on the moors; milk is produced in the area on a large scale. The fishing industry is carried on at Staithes, Runswick Bay, Sandsend and Robin Hood's Bay, and visitors are catered for all over the district, especially at these four coastal villages. Goathland, as a moorland village, is also very popular with visitors. Quite a number of inhabitants at Hinderwell and Staithes are employed in industries on Tees-side.

The mid-1948 population (Registrar-General's figure) is 11,800, and the rateable value £53,596 (the product of a penny rate being £218).

### VITAL STATISTICS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Live Births .....	92	78	170
(Legitimate) .....	88	74	162
(Illegitimate) .....	4	4	8
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population .....			14.4
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population, England and Wales .....			17.9

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Still Births .....	3	1	4
(Legitimate) .....	3	1	4
(Illegitimate) .....	0	0	0
Still Birth Rate .....			0.34
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales .....			0.42

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Deaths of Infants under one year	6	4	10
(Legitimate) .....	6	2	8
(Illegitimate) .....	0	2	2
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births .....			59.0
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births, England and Wales .....			34.0

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Deaths .....	86	82	168
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population .....			14.2
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population, England and Wales .....			10.8

### CAUSES OF DEATH, 1948.

According to Registrar-General's Classification:—

	Male.	Female.	T'tl.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .....	1	1	2
Cancer of Mouth and Oesophagus .....	1	0	1
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum .....	6	2	8
Cancer of Breast .....	0	2	2
Cancer of All Other Sites .....	6	11	17
Diabetes .....	0	1	1
Intracranial Vascular Lesions .....	14	21	35
Heart Diseases .....	27	17	44
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	4	4	8
Bronchitis .....	3	8	11
Pneumonia .....	5	3	8
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .....	1	0	1
Other Digestive Diseases .....	0	4	4
Nephritis .....	2	1	3
Premature Birth .....	3	0	3
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries	1	1	2
Road Traffic Accidents .....	2	0	2
Other Violent Causes .....	3	2	5
All Other Causes .....	7	4	11
Total .....	86	82	168



## **GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.**

Health of expectant mothers, children under school age and school children, is the responsibility of the Child Welfare and School Medical Services of the North Riding County Council.

### **Nursing in the Home.**

There are Nursing Associations at:—

- (a) Danby, Castleton and Commondale.
- (b) Lythe, Sandsend, Ugthorpe and Dunsley.
- (c) Glaisdale and Lealholm.
- (d) Goathland, Grosmont and Egton.
- (e) Robin Hood's Bay.

The County Council provide a midwife, who also acts as Health Visitor and School Nurse at:—

- (a) Hinderswell and Staithes.
- (b) Sleights, Aislaby, Hawsker and Robin Hood's Bay.

From the 5th July the Nursing Services were transferred to the North Riding County Council.

### **Hospitals.**

The Whitby Joint Isolation Hospital, which is one of the most modern hospitals of its type, was transferred to the Leeds Regional Hospital Board on the 5th July. On transfer to the Board, the North Riding County Council Institution was re-named St. Hilda's Hospital, and, with the War Memorial Hospital, now forms part of the group of hospitals of the Scarborough, Bridlington, Malton and Whitby Group Hospital Management Committee.

### **Ambulance Facilities.**

St. John's Ambulance, Whitby.

Fever Ambulance, Whitby Joint Isolation Hospital.

As a result of the National Health Service Act, the ambulance services are now run by the North Riding County Council.

### **Laboratory Facilities.**

Public Health Laboratory, Northallerton.

## PREVENTION OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

### Whitby Joint Isolation Hospital.

The following cases were admitted from 1st January to 5th July, 1948:—

	Rural.	Urban
Scarlet Fever .....	I	2
Observation—Scarlet Fever .....	O	I
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .....	O	I
Poliomyelitis .....	I	O
Measles .....	O	I
Measles and Pneumonia .....	O	I
Chickenpox .....	O	I
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	O	I
Pneumonia .....	O	I
Tonsillitis .....	O	3
Septicæmia .....	O	I
Erysipelas .....	I	2
Tuberculous Kidney .....	O	I
Observation .....	I	5
Baby with Mother .....	O	2
	4	23

One case of Puerperal Pyrexia died during the year.

For the year as a whole, the average stay of each patient was 18.45 days.

Daily average of occupied beds was in:—

1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.
3.7	2.48	2.1	5.10	4.43

### NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis).

Infectious diseases were notified as follows:—

Scarlet Fever .....	3
Whooping Cough .....	39
Measles .....	68
Pneumonia .....	4
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	2
Erysipelas .....	I
Poliomyelitis .....	I

## IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Immunisation was continued throughout the year:—

	Under 5 years of age.	Over 5 years, but under 15.	Total.
Number of children immunised during 1947 .....	108	3	111
Number of children immunised during 1948 .....	113	27	140

Children are regularly inoculated each week by the local doctors. On 5th July, 1948, this service was handed over to the North Riding County Council, but the full year's figures have been given so that they may be compared with those of the previous year.

## TUBERCULOSIS, 1948.

During the year three male and two female patients were notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and one male and two female patients were notified as suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

There was one male death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### Water Supplies.

A Public Inquiry into the Council's proposed Regional Water Scheme was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health on 8th December, 1948, but the Minister's decision had not been announced by the end of the year. Serious shortages continued to occur in some of the villages during the summer months, owing to the inadequacy of the springs supplying these villages, and also due to the increased demand for water occasioned by the influx of holiday-makers. In view of the interval of time which must necessarily elapse before the Regional Water Scheme is available, various temporary schemes are being prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineer. These Schemes will eventually form part of the Regional Scheme.

Sixty-four water samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the year, as follows:—



	No. of Samples.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Public-piped supplies—owned by Council .....	8	Nil.
Public-piped supplies—owned by Estates and private Companies	11	3
Public Wells, Troughs and Springs .....	2	6
Supplies to individual houses ...	2	6
Supplies to individual farms re proposed farm water schemes .....	15	11
	<hr/> 38	<hr/> 26
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Where polluted water supplies were discovered the necessary steps were taken to make the supplies safe or to provide alternative supplies. It was not possible to close any of the polluted wells, etc., as no alternative supplies were available, but warning notices were posted and all householders advised to boil the water before drinking it.

Of approximately 50 villages and hamlets within the Rural District, 42 have piped supplies and the remaining 8 have to rely on wells, springs, etc. Of the piped supplies, 18 villages are supplied by the Council, 3 by Private Companies, and 21 by Estates and other private suppliers. The Egton Village water supply scheme was purchased by the Council from the Egton Estates Company and taken over on 1st October, 1948.

Of approximately 4,041 houses within the district, 2,106 have piped supplies from the Council, and a further 320 are supplied by the Whitby Waterworks Company.

### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

Twelve villages are properly sewered, being sewered by 9 sewerage systems, 4 of which have sea outfalls and the remaining 5 proper sewage treatment works. The rest of the populated parts of the district, embracing 38 villages and hamlets urgently require sewerage. The need will become more urgent as piped water supplies become available. A general report on the sewerage of the District was prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers in April, 1945, and detailed drawings are now being made.

Sewer extensions were made during the year to new housing sites at Sleights and Robin Hood's Bay. Ten defective or choked sewers were repaired or cleared.

## **Closet Accommodation.**

The numbers and types of closets in the District are not known at present, but approximate figures will be available when the Rural Housing Survey is completed early in 1949. There is however a considerable number of dry closets, mainly of the pail type, and it is impossible to convert most of these until sufficient water and sewerage schemes are available. Where these services are available every effort is made to have the necessary conversions effected. During the year, the Council increased from £2 to £5 the grant in respect of each conversion of a dry closet to a water closet. The following improvements were carried out:—

No. of pail closets converted to water closets .....	38
No. of privy closets converted to water closets ...	6
No. of additional water closets provided in existing houses .....	5
No. of W.C.'s provided in new houses .....	92
No. of ashpits abolished .....	7

## **PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

### **Refuse Collection.**

The work is carried out by direct labour, two 10 cubic yard side-loading refuse collection vehicles with covered all-steel bodies and seven men being employed. As the District is a holiday resort it is essential that the service should be regular and frequent. 33 villages have a weekly collection, 6 a fortnightly collection, and 2 a monthly collection. 9 small villages have no collection at all, but it is hoped to remedy this when a third vehicle becomes available in 1949. In view of the small labour force available and the size of the District (178 square miles), the service can be considered as remarkably good. A monthly collection was commenced during the year at 2 villages which previously had no collection.

### **Refuse Disposal.**

This is mostly by tipping at tips at Mickleby and Eskdaleside, but a proportion is incinerated at the refuse disposal works of the Whitby Urban District Council.

The proportion of refuse disposed of at each of these places is stated below:—

Mickleby Tip .....	626½ loads
Eskdaleside Tip .....	255 loads
Whitby U.D.C.'s Refuse Disposal Works .....	138 loads
Total	<hr/> 1,019½ loads <hr/>



The number of loads tipped shows a reduction on the previous year, when the total was 1,131½. This is due to the employment of lorries of larger carrying capacity. One workman is engaged on refuse disposal and salvage work.

### Salvage.

Salvage work is undertaken in conjunction with the collection of house refuse. Waste paper and cardboard are kept separate from the refuse, trailers being used for the purpose. Bottles, jars, metals, rags and bones are separated from the refuse at the tips. In response to appeals from the Board of Trade, efforts were intensified to increase the amount of salvage, particularly of waste paper. As a result, the gross income from salvage during the year was the highest since salvage work commenced in 1940, and more than double that of the previous year. The following table shows the amounts and values of the various items of salvage collected:—

Material.	Weight.			Value.		
	T.	c.	q.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper .....	25	12	2	181	12	8
Textiles .....	1	13	1	30	3	2
Bones .....	2	13	2	15	6	11
Scrap Metals .....	11	5	0	47	19	8
Bottles and Jars .....	5	7	3	68	13	8
Cullet .....	3	0	0	6	0	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	49	12	0	349	16	1
Add Waste Paper Bonus				12	3	2
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
Total gross income from salvage				£361	19	3
				<hr/>		

### Street Sweeping.

This is carried out by the Council's workmen at Staithes, Hinderwell, Runswick Bay, Robin Hood's Bay and Thorpe.

### Public Conveniences.

The Council has provided and maintains Public Conveniences at Staithes (2), Hinderwell, Runswick Bay, Robin Hood's Bay, Danby and Castleton. There are also Public Conveniences at Eastrow and Sandsend which are owned and maintained by the Mulgrave Estate. Additional Conveniences are planned for Robin Hood's Bay, Thorpe, Sleights, and other villages, the demand being accentuated in the summer when holidaymakers tour the District by motor coach, private cars, etc.

## HOUSING.

## Rural Housing Survey.

The Survey was continued during the year and was almost completed at the year end. A summary of the position at the end of the year is given below:—

## CLASSIFICATION.

Parish or Part.	No. of Houses Surveyed.	Classification.					Legally Over-crowded.
		I	II	III	IV	V	
Aislaby	50	8	16	16	10	10	3
Barnby	19	1	-	16	4	2	-
Hinderwell	134	36	37	50	7	11	2
P. Mulgrave	92	4	35	46	2	7	4
Staithes	400	94	53	177	37	76	11
Runswick B	121	61	18	21	7	21	2
R. H. Bay	350	102	27	179	8	42	3
Thorpe & Raw	123	16	32	57	13	18	2
Castleton	118	8	29	64	18	17	2
Ainthorpe	33	7	6	15	8	5	-
Danby	56	11	10	28	9	7	1
Houlsyke	8	-	-	7	4	1	-
Lealholm	53	2	7	37	5	7	-
Glaisdale	129	14	37	71	10	7	2
Egton	113	8	7	81	16	17	2
Grosmont	113	16	25	68	3	4	3
Sleights	291	92	87	90	2	22	5
Sandsend	116	39	9	51	1	17	8
Lythe	89	5	11	54	5	19	1
Hawsker-with-Stainsacre	76	3	15	43	7	15	1
Sneaton	23	-	2	12	1	9	-
Westerdale	17	1	2	5	2	9	-
Commondale	29	1	1	24	-	3	-
Fryup	7	-	-	6	-	1	-
Newholm	41	3	6	25	2	7	3
Ellerby	7	2	1	3	1	1	-
Ugthorpe	25	6	4	8	1	7	-
Mickleby	16	1	2	8	-	5	-
Borrowby	9	-	-	8	-	1	1
Roxby	9	-	-	8	4	1	2
Goathland	126	53	24	34	1	15	6
	2793	594	503	1312	188	384	64

## NOTES:

Class 1.—Houses fit in all respects.

Class 2.—Houses requiring minor repairs.

Class 3.—Houses where structural repairs or alterations are required.

Class 4.—Houses suitable for re-conditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers') Act.

Class 5.—Houses not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense

## DETAILS OF SANITATION.

Parish or Part.	No. Surveyed.	No. without internal water supply.	No. without Scullery Sinks.	No. with W.C.'s.	No. with Earth closets.	No. without baths.
Aislaby	50	12	15	11	39	37
Barnby	19	12	9	1	18	18
Hinderwell	134	27	26	103	31	77
P. Mulgrave	92	31	30	40	52	89
Staithes	382 18*	57	61	351	31	237
Runswick B	120 1*	13	15	111	9	39
R. H. Bay	345 5*	45	53	331	14	172
Thorpe	123	33	28	88	35	64
Castleton	116 2*	20	17	56	60	65
Ainthorpe	33	10	8	13	20	15
Danby	56	13	10	23	33	28
Hculsyke	8	2	3	—	8	8
Lealholm	53	18	12	5	48	41
Glaisdale	129	11	16	66	63	64
Egton	113	44	42	13	100	95
Grosmont	113	15	16	68	45	76
Sleights	291	33	28	232	59	107
Sandsend	116	19	19	101	15	47
Lythe	89	14	14	9	80	63
Sneaton	23	17	11	1	22	21
Hawsker	76	55	36	10	66	60
Westerdale	17	8	9	1	16	13
Commondale	29	2	1	1	28	27
Fryup	7	2	1	1	6	4
Newholm	41	25	17	9	32	35
Ellerby	7	—	—	6	1	2
Ugthorpe	25	6	4	9	16	14
Mickleby	16	4	4	2	14	14
Borrowby	9	—	—	3	6	9
Roxby	9	9	9	—	9	9
Goathland	126	21	14	90	36	41
	2767 26*	578	528	1755	1012	1591

\* Denotes properties which have already been condemned.



As the Survey proceeded, the attention of owners was drawn in cases where houses required urgent repairs or improvements.. Altogether, 394 defective houses were brought to the attention of the Owners. Owing to pressure of work it has not been possible to re-visit all these houses, but in at least 55 instances it was found that the necessary repairs or improvements had been carried out.

Many of the older houses in the District are in a state of disrepair and lacking in many of the amenities which are now considered essential in modern houses. Arrears of maintenance and improvements to these older houses which accumulated during the war years have not been overtaken, and the policy of the Council (at the suggestion of the Government) in employing the small builders within the Rural District on the construction of Council houses, together with the limited labour force and building materials available, has an adverse effect upon such work. Another difficulty is that house rents, generally, are small, and many owners have not the capital necessary to carry out major overhauls.

### **Demolitions.**

Five houses were demolished during the year, as follows :—

- 3 Houses in Staithes (Narrow Yard) Clearance Area.
- 1 House in Church Street, Staithes.
- 1 House at 26, Carr End, Glaisdale.

The first three houses were demolished by the owners, the fourth house was the subject of a Demolition Order and was demolished, in default, by the Council. The last house was voluntarily demolished by the Owner, without any action being necessary by the Council.

### **Overcrowding.**

The number of overcrowded houses revealed by the Rural Housing Survey, i.e. 64, based on the overcrowding standard in the Housing Act, 1936, appears to be small in relation to the number of houses inspected (2,956), but it is well known that if the standard were based, as it should be, on the number of bedrooms only in each house and living rooms were excluded, the number of overcrowded houses would be increased considerably.

Three overcrowded families were re-housed by the Council during the year.

### **Undertakings.**

The Owners of two wooden bungalows, which were unfit for permanent occupation, gave written undertakings to the Council that they would permit them to be used for habitation during the summer months only, from May to September inclusive, for holiday purposes. The Owner of a third bungalow, which was also unfit for habitation, undertook that it would not be re-let for habitation once it became unoccupied.

The Council accepted these undertakings and all of them have been honoured. The necessity of proceeding towards the making of Demolition Orders has thus been avoided.

### **Moveable Dwellings.**

There are 4 licensed camping sites within the District, accommodating a maximum of 69 dwellings. In addition, 12 licences were issued to station individual dwellings on various sites. Licences have to be renewed each year and are valid only for the months April to October inclusive, i.e., the holiday months. The dwellings are mainly trailer caravans used for holiday purposes and none of them is occupied permanently. Camping holidays are on the increase in this District and stricter control is becoming necessary. It is hoped, in co-operation with the Planning Authorities, to schedule certain sites suitable for the purpose and to limit camping to those sites.

### **New Houses.**

Fifty-three new houses were erected on behalf of the Council during the year, and 8 on behalf of private owners. These 61 houses made a welcome contribution towards the relief of the acute housing shortage.

There are still 240 applicants on the waiting list for Council houses.

### **Rodent Control.**

The Council employs a full-time Rodent Officer. All reports of infestations in private houses and business premises are promptly dealt with. Owing to the large number of pig and poultry keepers and farms in the district, the number of potential infestations is very high. All villages are, therefore, surveyed from time to time and any infestations found receive attention. It is regrettable that



the Council have no powers in relation to agricultural premises and can only report infestations therein to the Pests Officer of the County Agricultural Executive Committee. In almost every village in the District there are farms situated within the built-up area and it is most unsatisfactory that one Officer should deal with infestations at the houses and another Officer with infestations at the farms, usually at different times, although the infestations are probably closely related.

Two maintenance treatments were carried out to the Council's sewerage systems during the year, in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture. Of the 9 sewerage systems, 4 were found to be lightly infested with rats and the remainder were clear.

Constant attention was given to the refuse tip at Mickleby, in order to keep the rat population to a minimum.

### **Factories.**

There are 36 Factories on the Register. 16 inspections were made and 2 defects were found, both of which were remedied. There are no out workers in the District.

## **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

### **Milk.**

There are 789 Cowkeepers and Dairymen on the Register. Owing to staff limitations it is not possible to carry out inspections of cowhouses and dairies as frequently as desired, but all new producers are visited and advice given upon buildings and methods. The general standard of both buildings and cleanliness is poor, but is improving slowly.

Three new cowhouses, accommodating a total of 50 cows, were erected during the year. Seven cowhouses were altered, providing satisfactory accommodation for 99 cows. Nine farm dairies were provided.

### **Graded Milk Production.**

Twelve producers of Tuberculin-Tested milk and 4 producers of Accredited milk were licensed by the County Council during the year, an increase of 4 over the previous year. The total is disappointingly small in view of the large number of cowkeepers, but there is evidence of increasing interest by farmers in graded milk, and the number of such producers is increasing.

### Meat and Other Foods.

Fresh meat for the Rural District is supplied from the Ministry of Food slaughter-house at Egton. The slaughter-house buildings are old, badly arranged, and inadequate for the amount of slaughtering taking place.

One hundred and fifty-five visits were made to the slaughter-house for the purpose of meat inspection.

The total number of animals slaughtered is given in the following table :

### CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed (if known) .....	337	138	55	1472	320
Number Inspected ....	337	138	55	1472	320
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned .....	16	7	4	11	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	77	38	6	85	13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	27.6	32.6	18.9	6.5	7.5
Tuberculosis only:—					
Whole carcasses condemned .....	11	17	1	—	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	10	30	—	—	26
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ....	6.2	54	1.8	—	10

The quantity of unfit food of various kinds condemned during the year is given below. The large amount of meat and offals condemned is due to the large proportion of casualty animals received at the slaughterhouse.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Meat .....	11	2	11	—
Offals .....	4	6	53	—
Bacon .....	—	—	24	—
Tea .....	—	—	9	4
<b>Canned Foods—</b>				
Veal Loaf .....	—	—	—	11½
Pork .....	—	—	7	4
Baked Beans .....	—	—	1	—
Spaghetti .....	—	—	9	4
Total ...	15	8	107	3½

### Ice Cream.

Three premises were registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream. In two instances the ice-cream is manufactured under the “hot-mix” system and in the remaining case under the “cold-mix” system. In addition five premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream.

Owing to the general shortage of equipment for ice-cream manufacturing, neither of the manufacturers under the “hot-mix” system has yet been able to obtain the appliances necessary to comply with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947. The time limit for obtaining such equipment has been extended by the Ministry of Health to May 1st, 1949.

### Slaughterhouses.

At the request of the Local Food Executive Officer, 31 premises were inspected and reported upon as to their suitability for the slaughtering of cottagers’ pigs under the Ministry of Food’s Self Suppliers of Pigs’ Scheme. Subsequently 22 of these premises were scheduled by the Ministry as slaughter points for cottagers’ pigs in the Rural District.

### Slaughtermen’s Licences.

Seventy slaughter-men were licensed under Section 3 of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, mostly for the purpose of slaughtering cottagers’ pigs.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

### Summary of Visits and Inspections.

Water Supplies .....	109
Sewers and Sewage Works .....	31
Drainage inspections .....	259
Refuse Collection .....	80
Refuse Disposal .....	70
Salvage Depots .....	107
Public Conveniences .....	33
Housing inspections .....	1231
Nuisance complaints investigated .....	84
Building Licence applications .....	23
Council House applications .....	10
Camping Sites .....	5
Cowhouses and Dairies .....	82
Ice Cream premises .....	8
Food inspection .....	165
Slaughterhouses .....	31
Disinfection .....	5
Pig Stys .....	9
Petroleum Stores .....	7
With Rodent Officer .....	4
Fire Escapes .....	1
Local Land Charge Searches .....	7
Foreshores .....	2
Factories inspections .....	16
Total .....	<hr/> 2,379 <hr/>







